

posed of individuals of such conspicuous reputation as to command attention.

The findings even of such a conference, in so far as legislation may be necessary, would, of course, be only advisory. Congress represents the public, whose interest in the industrial conflict is paramount to either capital or labor.

"High capital and labor constitute, of course, a part of the public, and it is as such constituent elements of the entire population that their respective claims should be considered by the government rather than from their own special standpoint."

"It is probable that such a conference would result in agreement between employers and employees as to the principle of many of the causes of industrial controversy and make legislation or governmental interference to that extent unnecessary. It would be educational in its character, and give each side a better understanding of the just claims of the other."

"I am sorry, however, that the President indicates an intention of postponing the calling of such a conference. It should be called at once."

RAIL SHOP STRIKE IS NOT PROBABLE NOW

Workers Voted to Continue Until Wage Readjustment.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Danger of a railroad strike now seems remote, officials say. The President's decision to call a conference on the subject of their wage appeal having found general acceptance.

Seven thousand locals have reported their vote on the decision, according to Secretary Scott of the railway employees' department of the American Federation of Labor, and the vast majority of those voting expressed a desire to continue at work pending a readjustment of wages in accordance with the President's plan.

Scott said that the anti strike sentiment was general all over the country, and that there seemed to be a widespread disposition to accept the President's offer to act in their behalf when industrial conditions become more settled.

BUFFALO, Sept. 1.—An order for a general strike of railroad shopmen in Buffalo and vicinity, voted at a secret meeting of union leaders late last night, was rescinded to-night by Frank L. Hemerlein, executive head of the shopmen's organization on the New York Central lines. The strike would have affected about 15,000 workers in the railroad shops here and at Depew.

Hemerlein refused to discuss the reasons for the order rescinding the strike call other than to say that "secret developments" were responsible. He said the shopmen would remain at work, accepting the increase of four cents an hour pending the result of efforts to reduce the cost of living.

Telegrams were sent by Mr. Hemerlein to-night to sixty-two points on the New York Central lines ordering that any strike call be held in abeyance for the present.

CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—Railroad shopmen of the Chicago district voted against acceptance of the four-cent an hour wage increase announced last night by President Wilson and Director-General Hines, according to an announcement to-night by J. B. Sanders, district secretary. He said the vote was 100 to 10, and showed 96 per cent. of the men opposed to acceptance.

CALLS ANTI-TRUST LAWS DEAD LETTERS

Wetly Urges New Statutes Against Trade Restraint.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Present anti-trust laws are "dead letters" and Congress must enact new measures to prevent restraint of trade, if the Government's proposed prosecutions of large combinations are to be successful, Representative Wetly declared to-night.

He said the present laws are "dead letters" and that a trust or monopoly could not be found guilty so long as commerce was not unduly restrained. He said: "Just how much restraint is not unduly restrained? Is it 50 per cent. or 80 per cent. or 90 per cent. or 100 per cent.?"

"Instead of passing upon the act of Congress the Supreme Court wrote a new law and thus makes the act of no effect unless the court at some future date should reverse itself and declare that any restraint, no matter how small, is unlawful, as was intended. The Sherman act, I believe, declares that any restraint is unlawful, just as the law against stealing declares it illegal."

Mr. Wetly then pointed out that in the majority of Government prosecutions since the Standard Oil and Tobacco decisions the Department of Justice has lost its cases at the lower courts. As of the appeals to the Supreme Court were postponed because of the war, but will be called up at the October term of the court.

The Government, he said, has lost in the lower courts the cases against the United States Steel Corporation, the Keystone-Wabash Coal Company, the Oats Company and the anthracite coal cases against the Reading and Lehigh Valley railroads. The Supreme Court also has decided against the Government in the United Shoe Machinery Company adversely to the Government.

GERMANS ARE EAGER FOR EXPORT TRADE

Commissioners Named to Aid in Speeding Commerce.

Berlin, Sept. 1.—The Controller of Exports and Imports has appointed special commissioners at Munich, Stuttgart, Karlsruhe, Cologne, Koenigsberg, and leading cities in other sections of Germany to aid in other sections of Germany to aid in speeding commerce.

The production of all branches of German industry has declined at an alarming rate, the official bulletin of the Majority Socialist party declares in a recent issue, adding that the German people will not be able to survive unless the rate of production begins to rise.

"It is useless to search for a scapegoat in the present economic crisis," says the bulletin. "The fact is the whole industry of Germany is ailing, and unless it rapidly improves the German people will freeze and starve during the coming winter."

The publication calls on the Government and the employers to join in a common effort to bring about such labor and wage conditions as to be productive of the maximum effort for all concerned.

German Rioters Sell Goods.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun from the London Times Service.

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Berlin, Sept. 1.—Food riots occurred in Oppeln yesterday. Crowds stormed a food and vegetable store and forced their way into the shops and sold clothes, provisions, cigarettes and other articles at low prices.

VIENNA IS DOOMED AS A WORLD CITY

Austrian Treaty Robs It of Hinterland and Last Vestige of Power.

GERMAN UNION PROVIDED New Berlin Constitution Has Such Clause and Allies Order a Change.

By LAURENCE HILLS.

Staff Correspondent of The Sun.

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Paris, Sept. 1.—Whether Austria will succeed as an independent State as a result of the treaty to be delivered, probably tomorrow, is still open to serious question here, but there appears to be no doubt that the treaty means the end of Vienna as one of the leading world cities.

It was admitted to-day by members of the Council that the city of 2,000,000 would shrink up, having no hinterland commensurate with its former size, and that it would soon be a walled island in the sea. This is unfortunate sentimentally, but there is a feeling that the city is paying for its centuries of political crime.

It is explained that even if Austria had been allowed to join Germany, Vienna would have been bound to shrink into insignificance.

In a new clause of the treaty Austria is herself not to seek attachment to Germany, but nothing will prevent the League of Nations, if it ever exists, to permit this union, which point seems to have been won by the Americans through the insistence of the President. However, it would have to be by unanimous action of the Council, like all other important questions, and France would be unlikely to see this.

There are those who see in this situation one of the many germs of future wars, for the treaty reduces Austria to one of the most insignificant of States. At the same time, the majority of the Austrian people desire to join Germany, which in turn sees this desire frustrated by France.

This feeling has been intensified by France's objection to a clause discovered in the new German Constitution making provision for the admittance of Austria and also of her representatives in the Assembly. The French contend this is a violation of the German treaty. The Council to-day supported this view and a vote was taken to demand a change.

The Austrian treaty has not been modified to any material extent and few of Dr. Renner's contentions were sustained. His argument that Austria should not be treated as an enemy but as a new nation which had detached itself from the old empire was flatly rejected, the only supporters being the British. The British went out to the extent of virtually tearing up the covering letter of the League of Nations, which the Lloyd George's secretary, who wrote the German letter, to indicate a new note much softer in tone.

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Without being too explicit regarding how the covenant could accomplish all its alleged aims, the Senator specified the league's promises thus:

It provides for gradual disarmament. It puts an end to military autocracies and to military despotism. It removes the menace of the mailed fist against peace loving nations. It provides for leading the backward peoples of earth upward into the light of civilization, of industry and happiness without exploitation. It will promote international understanding, international morality, higher conception of liberty and justice. It will promote international industry, commerce and finance. It will prevent the enormous expenditures and waste of life and property in preparing for war and making war. It will promote fundamental democratic principles throughout the world and will make all Governments through the rule of the people responsive to the need, the welfare, the health, the happiness, the prosperity of the people. It will give a new dignity to human life and exalt it far above the conceptions of mere property, of the acquisition of property will become secondary and more an auxiliary to the promotion of human life. It will mean freedom of the seas and international waterways, and a new birth of freedom throughout the world. It will promote genuine democracy and Bolshevism (the offspring of unrestrained greed and abuse of the governing power). It will abate racial and class prejudice.

Senator Owen declared Senator Lodge guilty of placing party politics ahead of international idealism and said that the Massachusetts Senator had reversed his former attitude toward world unity. Furthermore, he said, there was no analogy between the treaty of the Holy Alliance and the idealism of the covenant of the League of Nations, such as Mr. Lodge would have people believe.

Senator Owen's speech was the first of a series that will be a feature of a League of Nations campaign in and near New York.

SAYS U. S. MANDATE PLAN IRKS TURKS

Britain Asserts Constantinople Doesn't Welcome It.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Sun.

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LONDON, Sept. 1.—A British resident of Constantinople, newly arrived in London, declares the Turkish capital is much stirred by talk of an American mandate over Turkey and says the natives are not enthusiastic over the prospect. This traveler says that in some ways the prospect of an American mandate isn't helping the situation.

"Many Americans are sincere about wanting to help the backward peoples, but their sincerity isn't based on experience," he says. "They are so full of talk of idealism that it gives them a feeling of superiority over the European nations, who are guided by more practical things and who have the difficulties of the past to draw upon, and who know that in the East words like democracy and liberty are not yet understood. One cannot help feeling that the American solution of the Turkish problem will be possible only after it is made clear that there cannot be found a European Power or a group of Powers to take the responsibilities in Turkey. Troops must be kept there for years; a work that is now being done chiefly by British garrisons."

TO SPEED BULGARIAN TREATY.

Supreme Council Decides to Submit Incomplete Terms.

Paris, Sept. 1.—The Supreme Council, desiring at the earliest moment possible to conclude a treaty with Bulgaria, has decided to hand the Bulgarian delegation the text of a treaty which will determine the boundaries of the country. The document will provide for a port on the Aegean Sea, but will not name the port.

The Bulgarian delegation will be asked to renounce claims to certain territory which will be stipulated in the peace treaty. The distribution of this territory will be made later. The situation with regard to the disposition of Thrace, which the allied delegates still are divided, will not be a cause for delay in the conclusion of peace with Bulgaria.

UGLY MEN FORM ASSOCIATION.

Will Aid Australian Soldiers—Premier Hughes Elected.

Special cable despatch to The Sun from the London Times Service.

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STONEY, Sept. 1.—Business men of Perth, West Australia, have formed the Ugly Men's Association, the object of which is to assist in vocational training of the returned soldiers.

William M. Hughes, the Prime Minister, unanimously was elected a member. In spite of this the women on the other side of the street, who are known as the "Ugly Men's Association," are planning to visit him, to the great amusement of his fellow members.

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POLICE DEPARTMENT Detective Bureau

It is our pleasure to pay this well deserved compliment to the skill recently shown by the detectives connected with the New York City Police Department.

In this city, a few weeks ago, \$28,000 in Liberty Bonds were stolen by highwaymen while the bonds were in transit from one banking house to another. This Company paid the loss. Two weeks ago, one of the employees of a financial institution in New York City was sent to deliver \$45,000 in Liberty Bonds and failed to make delivery, disappearing with the bonds. This Company paid the loss.

These two cases were reported to the Detective Department with the result that in a comparatively short time, \$27,400 of the bonds were recovered in the first instance, and \$41,000 of the bonds were recovered in the second instance. These cases are in addition to the \$178,000 Liberty Bond loss recently sustained where recovery has not yet been made.

Only those who are familiar with the ways of men of weak character can appreciate how difficult it is to apprehend them after they yield to temptation. It seems as if they were transformed into beings possessed with a marvelous cunning which often enables them to elude pursuit for a long time, but they are finally apprehended.

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OWEN OPENS DRIVE HERE FOR LEAGUE

Senator Tells What He Thinks Pact Will Do.

Robert I. Owen, United States Senator from Oklahoma, told a friendly assemblage of Long Island folk in the Stony Brook Auditorium last night what, in his opinion, the League of Nations would do for the world.

Without being too explicit regarding how the covenant could accomplish all its alleged aims, the Senator specified the league's promises thus:

It provides for gradual disarmament. It puts an end to military autocracies and to military despotism. It removes the menace of the mailed fist against peace loving nations. It provides for leading the backward peoples of earth upward into the light of civilization, of industry and happiness without exploitation. It will promote international understanding, international morality, higher conception of liberty and justice. It will promote international industry, commerce and finance. It will prevent the enormous expenditures and waste of life and property in preparing for war and making war. It will promote fundamental democratic principles throughout the world and will make all Governments through the rule of the people responsive to the need, the welfare, the health, the happiness, the prosperity of the people. It will give a new dignity to human life and exalt it far above the conceptions of mere property, of the acquisition of property will become secondary and more an auxiliary to the promotion of human life. It will mean freedom of the seas and international waterways, and a new birth of freedom throughout the world. It will promote genuine democracy and Bolshevism (the offspring of unrestrained greed and abuse of the governing power). It will abate racial and class prejudice.

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Senator Owen's speech was the first of a series that will be a feature of a League of Nations campaign in and near New York.

NEW HYMN OF HATE SUNG BY GERMANS

Invokes Punishment of Poles if They Win Silesia.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun from the London Times Service.

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KATOWITZ, Silesia, Sept. 1.—The Germans have found a new hymn of hate. This time it is against the Poles and is entitled "We German Upper Silesians." The first verse, freely translated, runs:

"If Silesia becomes Polish may God cause children and cattle to die unborn. May God cripple the hands and feet of Poles and make them idiots. May no sound of rejoicing food the Polish lands but only groans and cries. May God in no wise stay the revenge of the Germans."

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\$12,000,000 LOSS IN WAR LOADING PLANT

Army Officer Condemns Extravagance of Construction at Fort Delaware.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Waste and extravagance by the Ordnance Department of the army to the extent of more than \$12,000,000 in the construction of a loading plant at Fort Delaware are charged by Lieut.-Col. R. H. Hawkins in a memorandum submitted to the House committee investigating War Department expenditures.

Although the original estimate for the plant was \$1,200,000 to \$1,500,000, Lieut.-Col. Hawkins asserts that \$10,000,000 has been expended on it. No shells ever were loaded by the plant and it is not yet completed, he adds, despite the large expenditure. Secretary Baker recently asked Congress to authorize the expenditure of \$15,000,000 for the purchase of additional land at Fort Delaware. Unwarranted salaries to employees at the plant constituted part of the large expenditure, he said. Lieut.-Col. Hawkins blames the extravagance, which he says "bordered on graft," on the cost plus contract system adopted by the War Department, whereby contractors were allowed a profit of 10 per cent. on their bids.

ALL ADDED TO THE COST.

Commenting on these salaries and increases Major Foster says: "Please bear in mind that all these salaries do not come out of the loading company's pocket. The Government pays them and then pays 10 per cent. on top of them. Bear in mind that while the spirit of the contract, if not the actual wording of it, contemplates that the loading company shall itself bear the expense of the designing of the plant as part of the service for which it is being paid 10 per cent. on the total cost, the designing has been charged as a construction expense and the Government thus not only pays for it but pays 10 per cent. on top of it."

"The loading plant was not completed in time to load any shells before the signing of the armistice. A new building to house 20,000 people, with moving picture houses and everything, was scarcely occupied. Such buildings have been completed and are used for storage purposes, while an effort is being made to sell the town, which is some five miles from the plant and apparently contiguous to no large city or industrial plant. The eight and a half miles of railway which has been built, but right of way for which is still pending in the courts, is useless except in the event the loading plant shall be completed and used for that purpose."

COUNCIL OF WAR IN RIGA.

Allies and Others Plan United Front Against Reds.

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Representatives of the allied missions, the Estonian commander in chief, Gen. Quidentich, and leaders of the Lithuanian and Polish armies attended.

Most of the land on which the plant was built was swamp, and nearly all of it was under water at high tide when a protecting dam broke on April 11, 1918.

POLES ROUT REDS AND CAPTURE 500

Tanks Used as Fortified Town Is Taken 85 Miles Southwest of Minsk.

LETTS WIN BIG VICTORY

Bolsheviki Are Driven From Stronghold and Lose Guns Southwest of Dvinsk.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—The Poles have captured the fortified town of Bobruisk, eighty-five miles southwest of Minsk, according to an announcement by the Polish authorities to-day. They took 500 prisoners and used tanks for the first time.

The enemy retreated to the eastern bank of the Beresina River, destroying the bridge.

Lettish and Lithuanian troops have driven the Bolsheviks from Novonovoselovsk, fifteen miles southwest of Dvinsk, according to a statement issued by the Lettish Press Bureau in Copenhagen. It is added that the neighborhood has been cleared of the Bolsheviks and that a large number of prisoners and guns have been captured by the Letts and Lithuanians, who are advancing.

Bolsheviki Claim Gains.

An official statement issued by the Bolshevik Government at Moscow and received here by wireless declares that Khar'kov, 115 miles southwest of Dvinsk, is preparing to surrender without fighting.

The statement says that the Bolsheviks have occupied Buga, twenty miles northwest of Khar'kov, Obojan, eighty miles north of Khar'kov, and Balyklev. In the region of Orenburg the Bolsheviks captured a sharpshooter battalion of 500 men and a Cossack regiment of 500, the statement asserts.

Major-Gen. William E. Ironside, Commander-in-Chief of the British forces on the eastern front, in an official report on the recent fighting for the village of Entas, says that Russian troops, supported by two companies of the Royal Fusiliers and many Australian troops, attacked the Bolsheviks of the Archangel-Volgograd front south of Oboskaysa on August 28.

"The attack was completely successful," the statement says. "All our objectives were gained and all the enemy's gun positions and the village and station of Entas fell into our hands."

"After the capture of Entas the Bolshevik counter-attack with several armored tanks, regaining the village. A further attack by the Royal Fusiliers recaptured the village, which is now in our hands. Aircraft cooperated in the attack, bombing barracks and armored trains."

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Major Foster then cited some of the salaries paid by the Ley and Rockwell companies. About two weeks after the capture of Entas, he said, the company's construction manager was paid \$10,000, another "super manager" from \$10,000 to \$15,000, an assistant from \$12,000 to \$15,000, the treasurer from \$4,500 to \$6,000, the assistant treasurer from \$2,500 to \$3,500, the chief engineer from \$7,500 to \$10,000.

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LONDON, Sept. 1.—The Poles have captured the fortified town of Bobruisk, eighty-five miles southwest of Minsk, according to an announcement by the Polish authorities to-day. They took 500 prisoners and used tanks for the first time.

The enemy retreated to the eastern bank of the Beresina River, destroying the bridge.

Lettish and Lithuanian troops have driven the Bolsheviks from Novonovoselovsk, fifteen miles southwest of Dvinsk, according to a statement issued by the Lettish Press Bureau in Copenhagen. It is added that the neighborhood has been cleared of the Bolsheviks and that a large number of prisoners and guns have been captured by the Letts and Lithuanians, who are advancing.

Bolsheviki Claim Gains.

An official statement issued by the Bolshevik Government at Moscow and received here by wireless declares that Khar'kov, 115 miles southwest of Dvinsk, is preparing to surrender without fighting.

The statement says that the Bolsheviks have occupied Buga, twenty miles northwest of Khar'kov, Obojan, eighty miles north of Khar'kov, and Balyklev. In the region of Orenburg the Bolsheviks captured a sharpshooter battalion of 500 men and a Cossack regiment of 500, the statement asserts.

Major-Gen. William E. Ironside, Commander-in-Chief of the British forces on the eastern front, in an official report on the recent fighting for the village of Entas, says that Russian troops, supported by two companies of the Royal Fusiliers and many Australian troops, attacked the Bolsheviks of the Archangel-Volgograd front south of Oboskaysa on August 28.

"The attack was completely successful," the statement says. "All our objectives were gained and all the enemy's gun positions and the village and station of Entas fell into our hands."

"After the capture of Entas the Bolshevik counter-attack with several armored tanks, regaining the village. A further attack by the Royal Fusiliers